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Miyoshi et al.

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(54) **ROCKER ARM UNIT**

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F01L 9/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **123/90.39**; 123/90.44; 74/559; 74/569

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 123/90.39, 90.44, 90.45; 74/559, 567, 74/569
See application file for complete search history.

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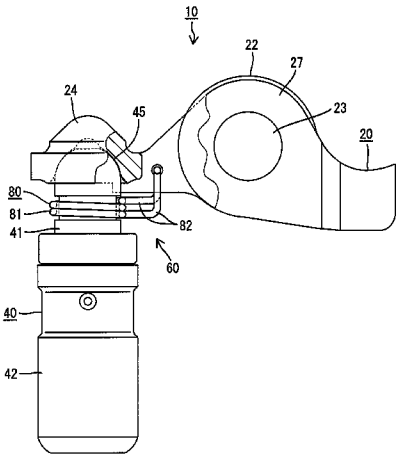
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A rocker arm unit constituting a valve gear includes a support member, a rocker arm including a roller and walls opposed to each other with the roller being interposed between them and a wire member bridging the support member side and the rocker arm side with each other. The walls have shaft holes into which both ends of a shaft member rotatably supporting the roller extend respectively. The walls have lengthwise ends connected to each other via a receiving portion supported on a top of the support member so that the rocker arm is swung. The wire member has an extending portion extending from the support member side to the rocker arm side and having a distal end. The rocker arm side includes a part located away from the receiving portion. The distal end of the extending portion serves as an engagement portion engaging the rocker arm side part.

17 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



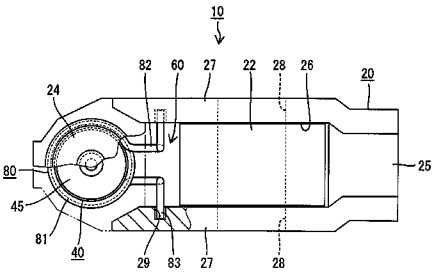


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Fig. 1

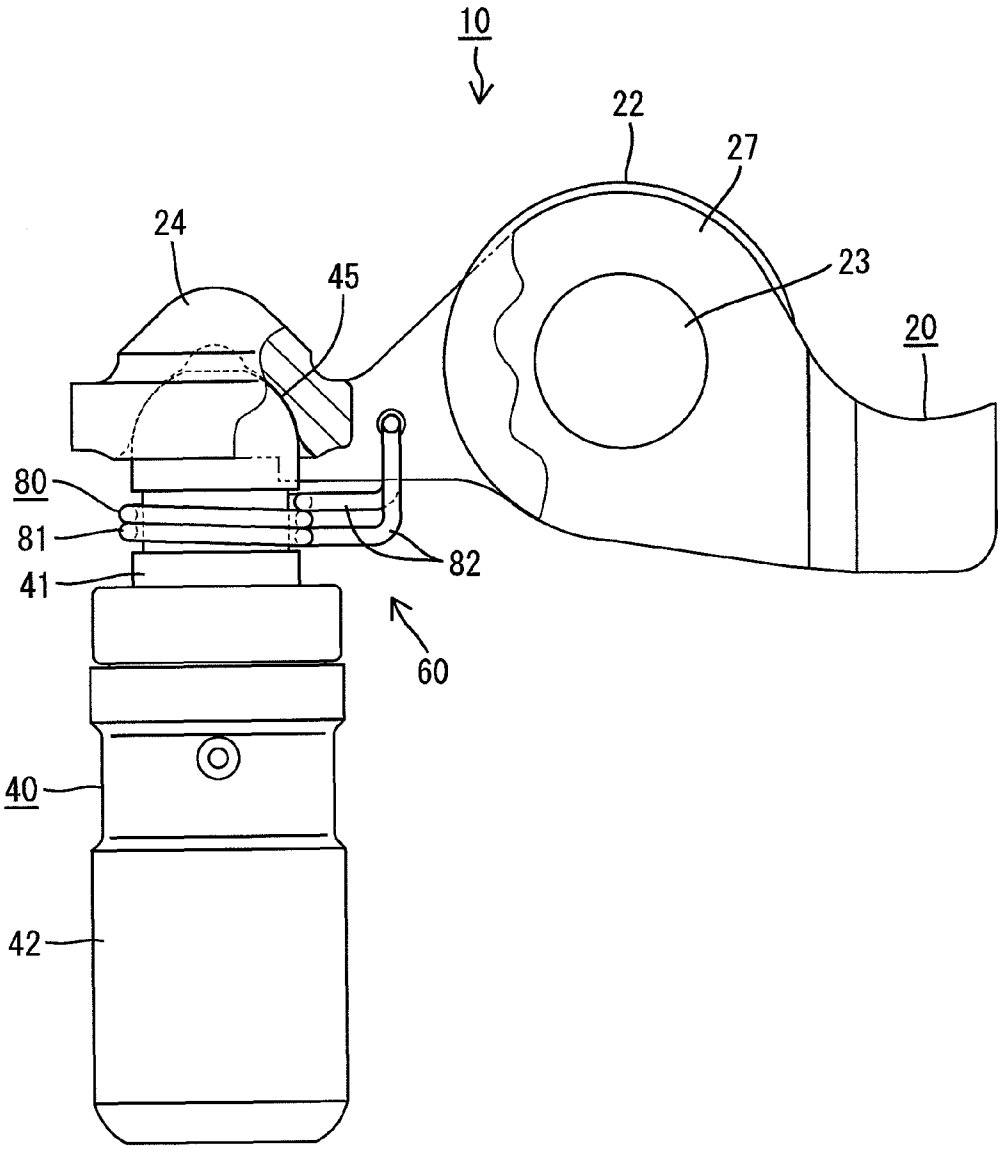

Fig. 2

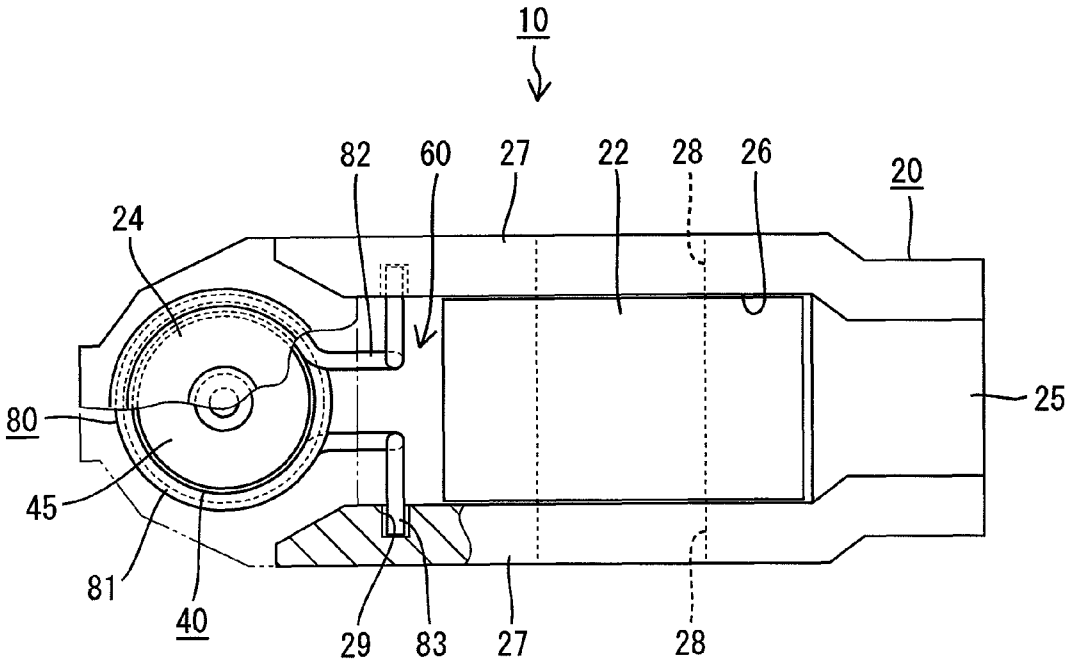

Fig. 3

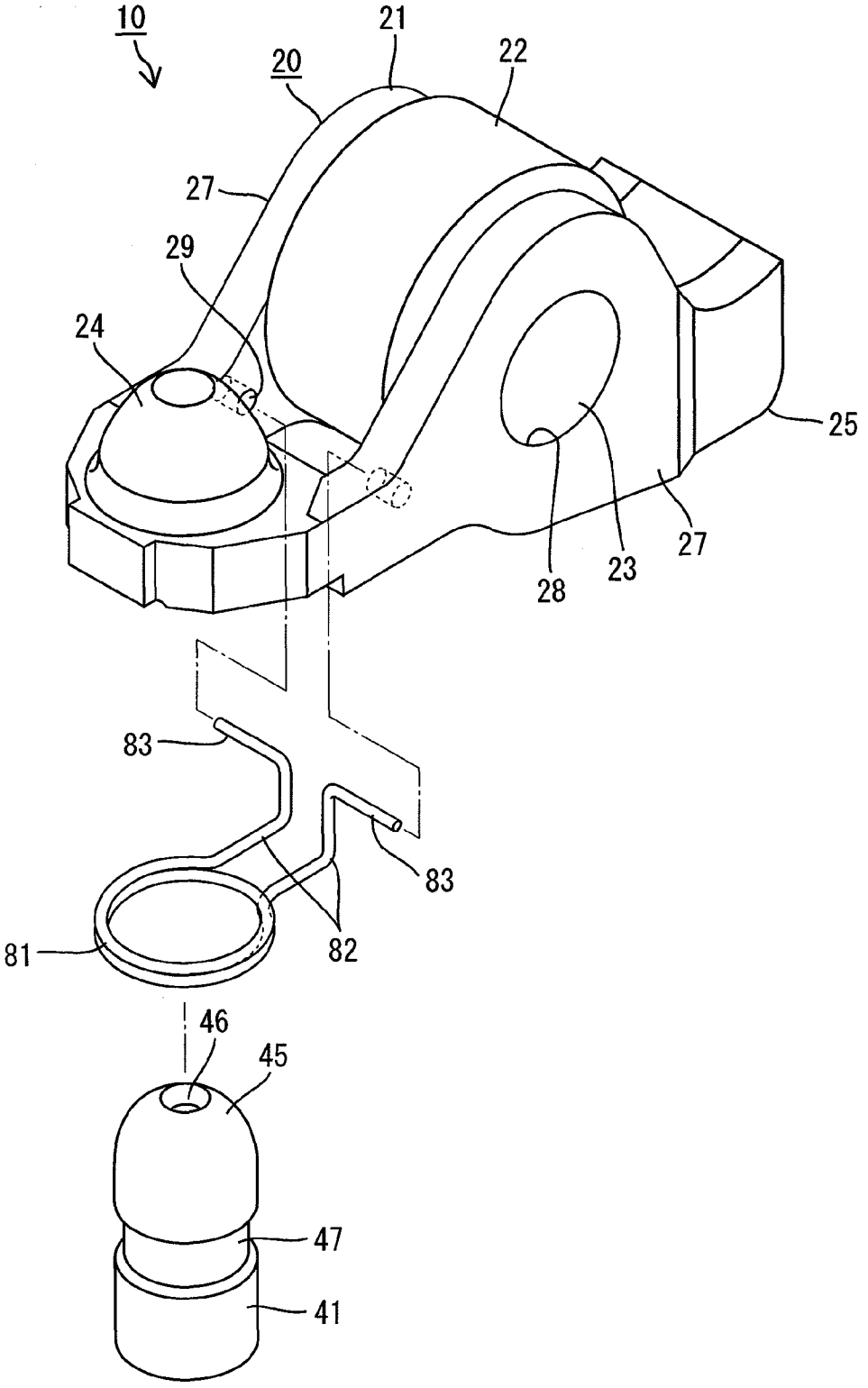

Fig. 4

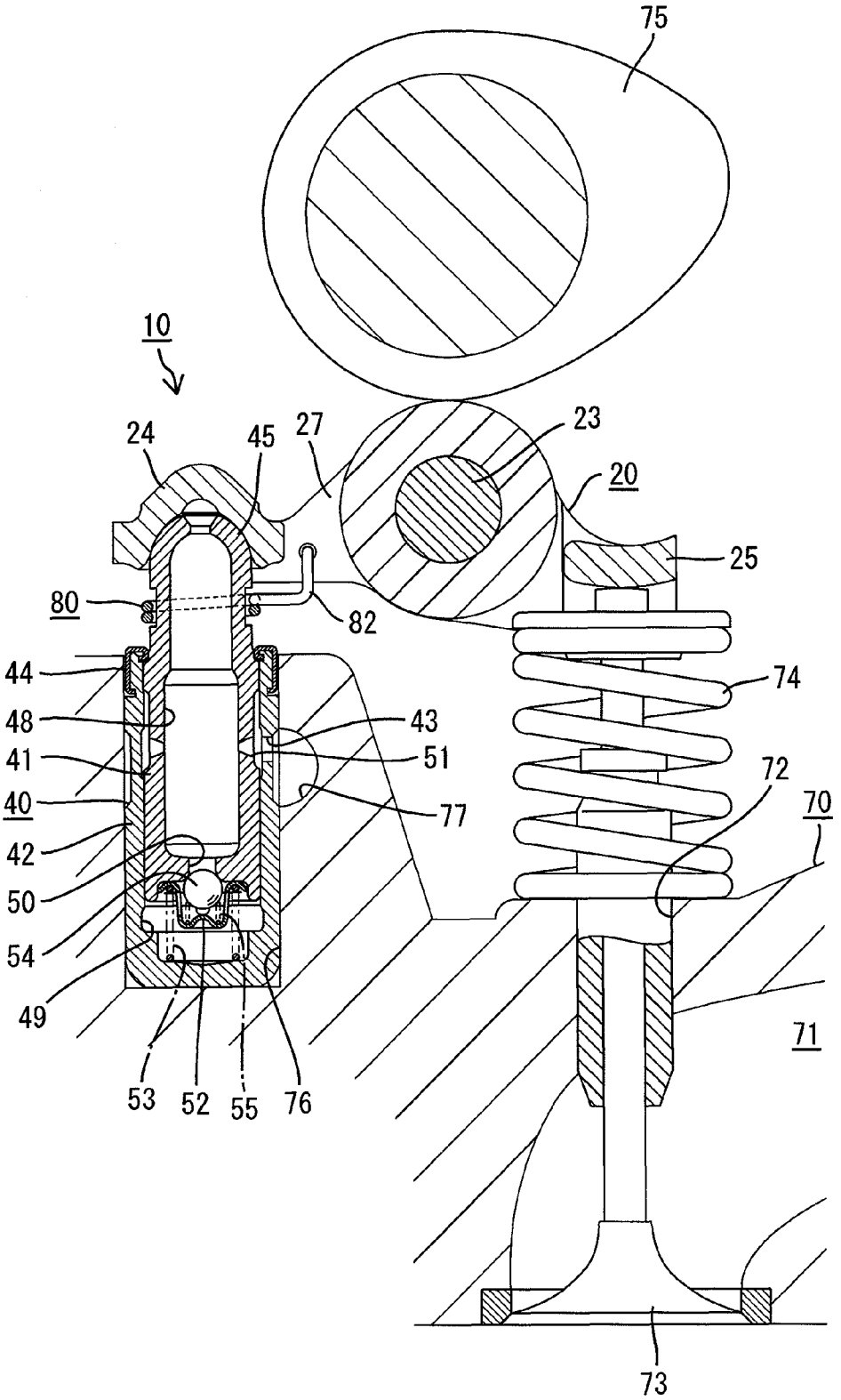
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Fig. 5

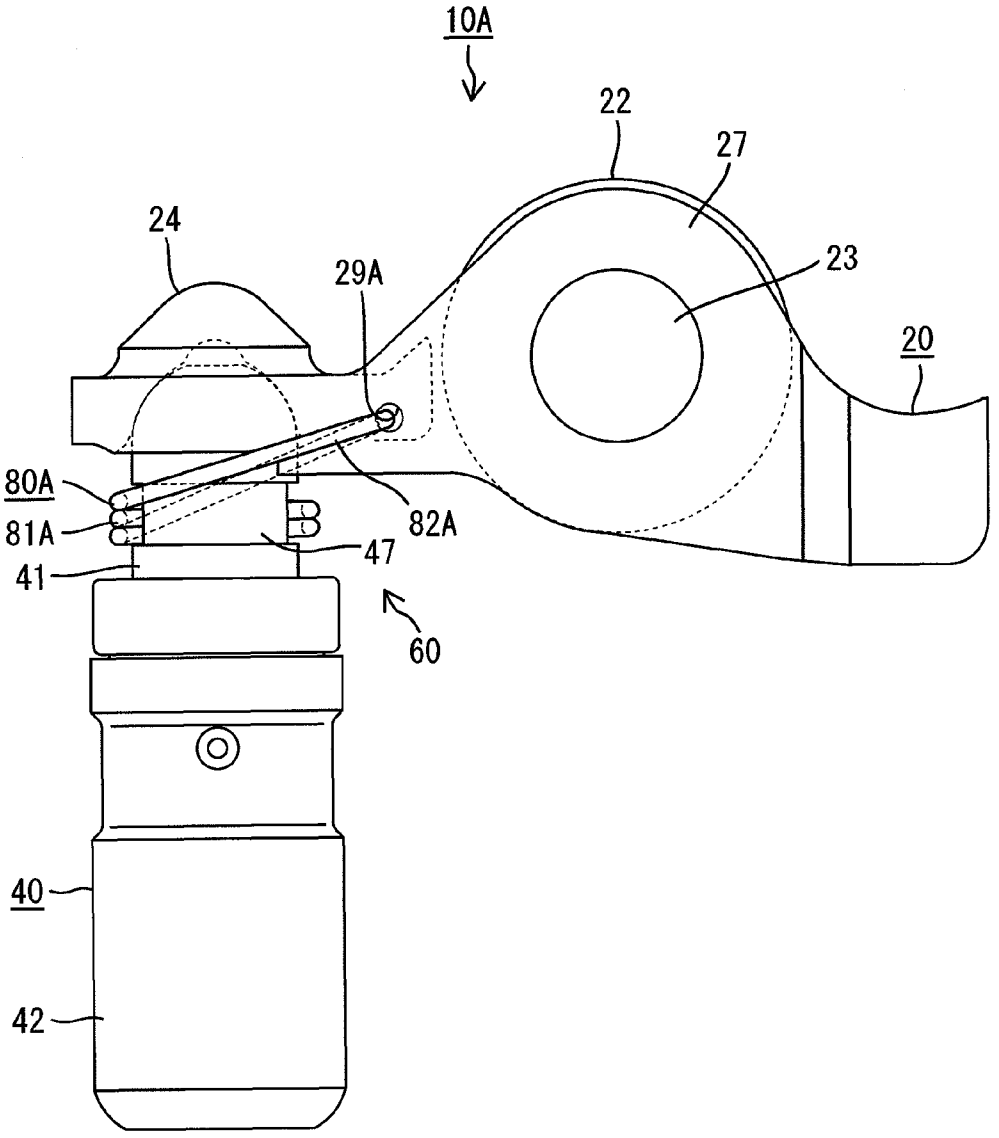

Fig. 6

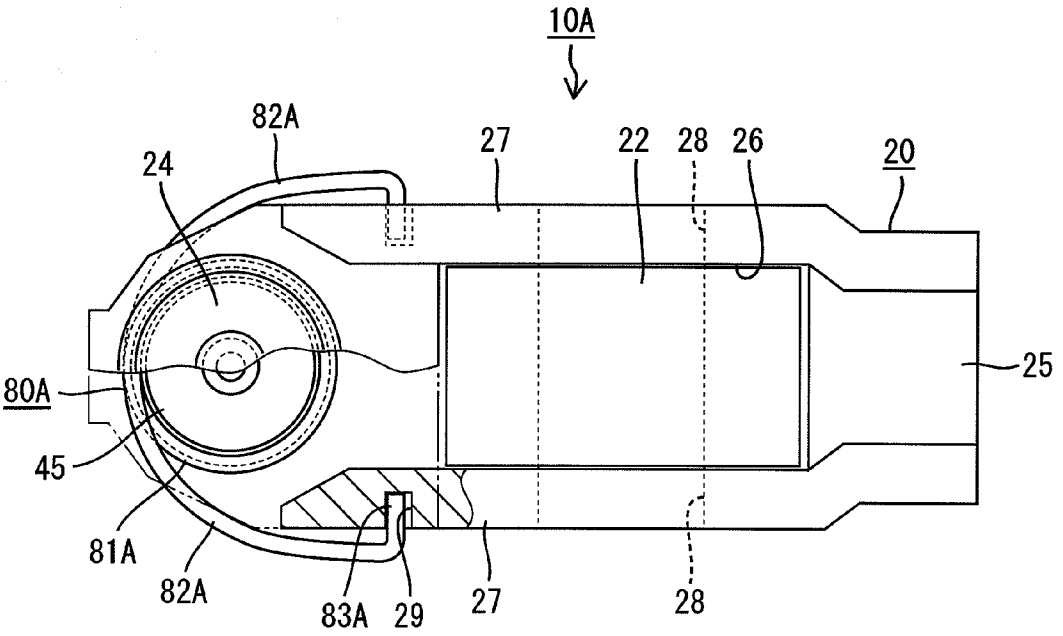

Fig. 7

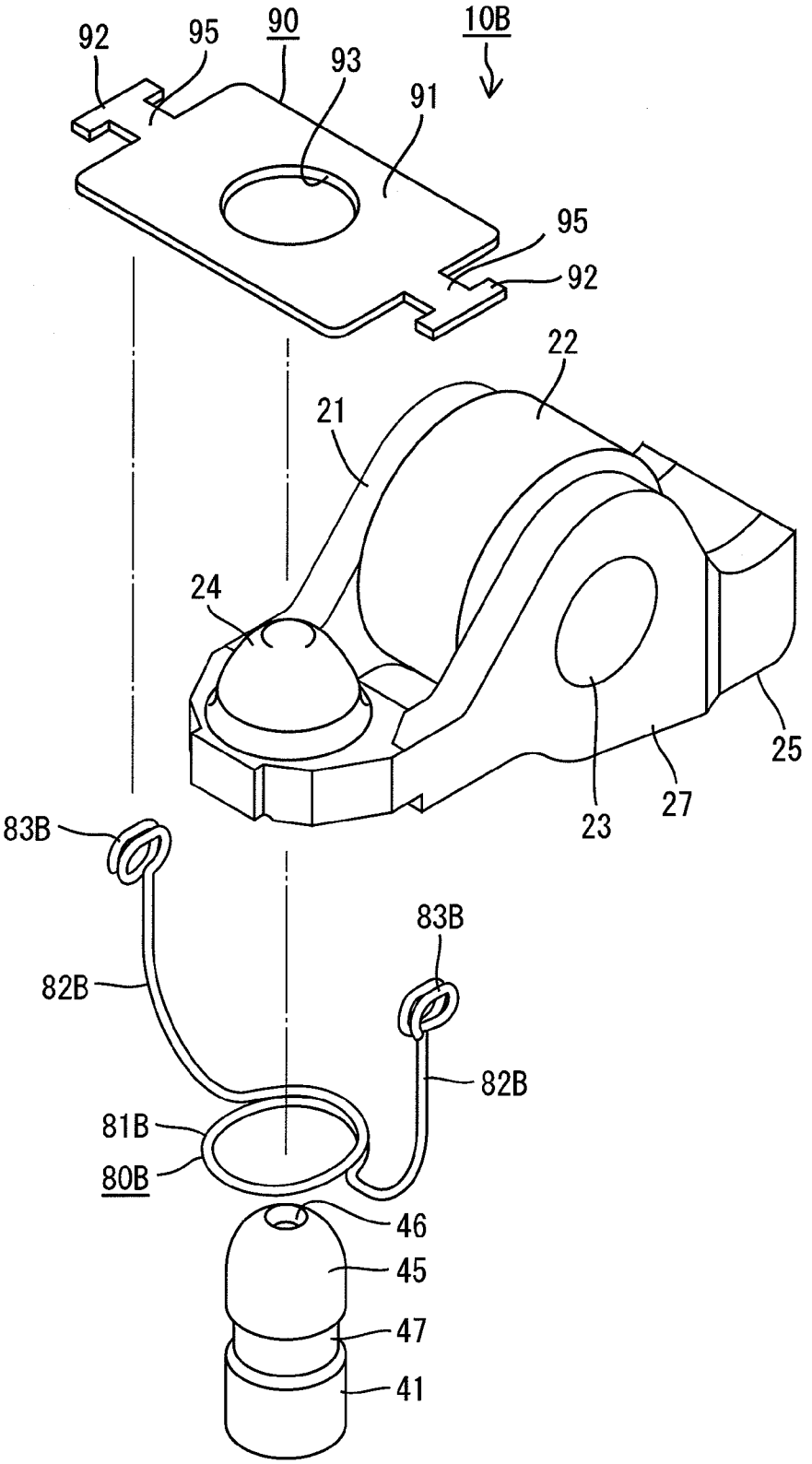
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Fig. 8

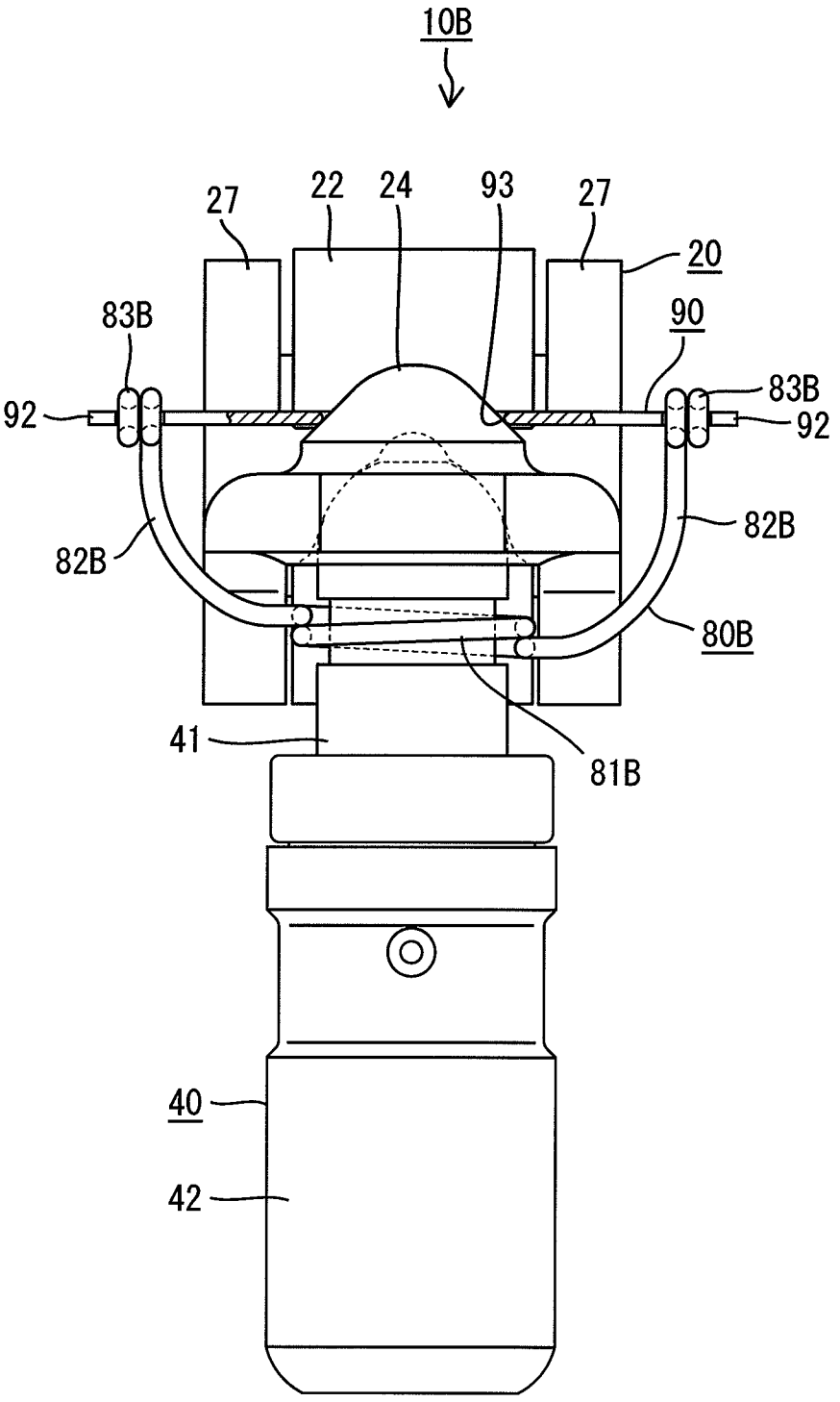


Fig. 9

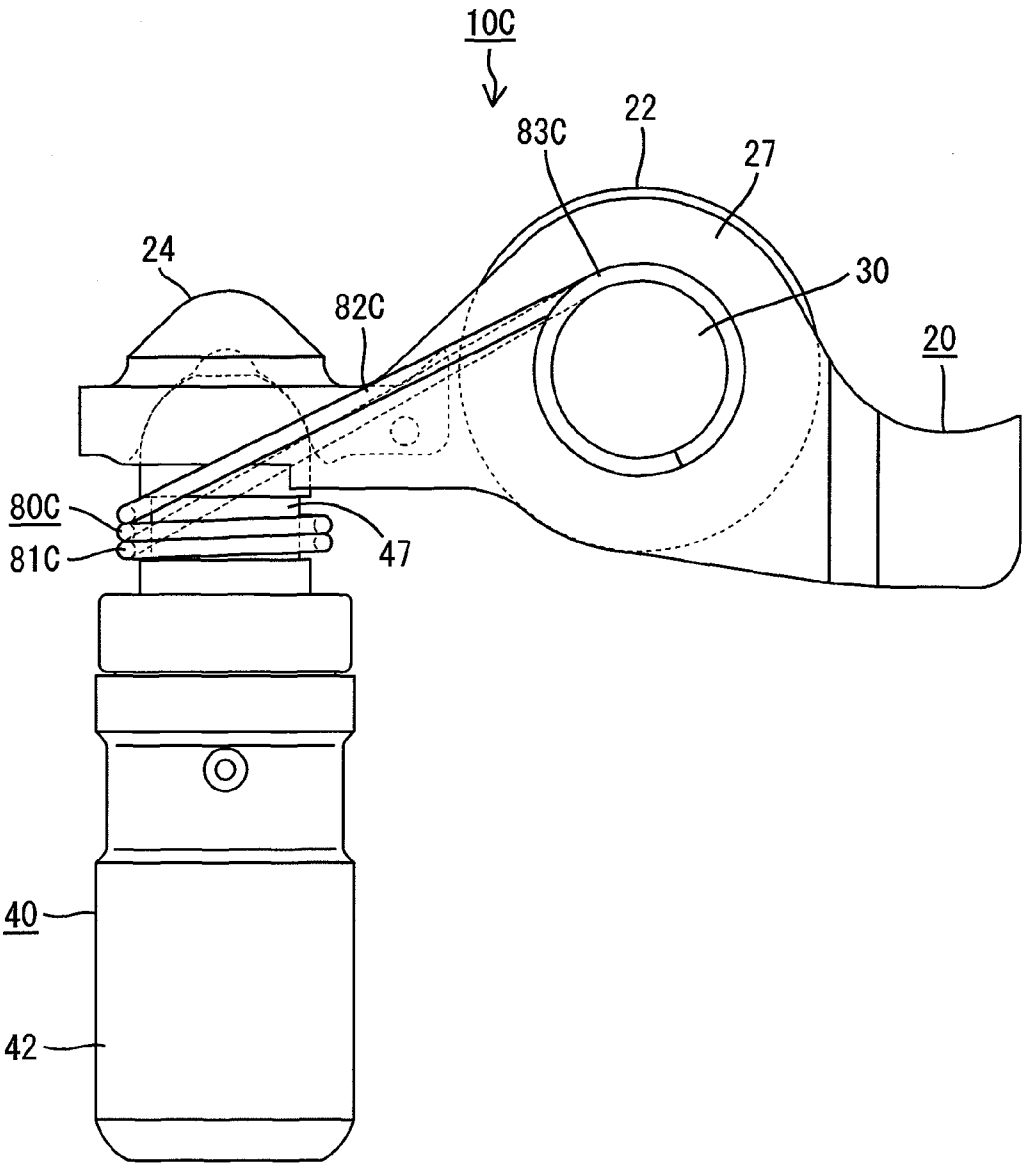


Fig.10

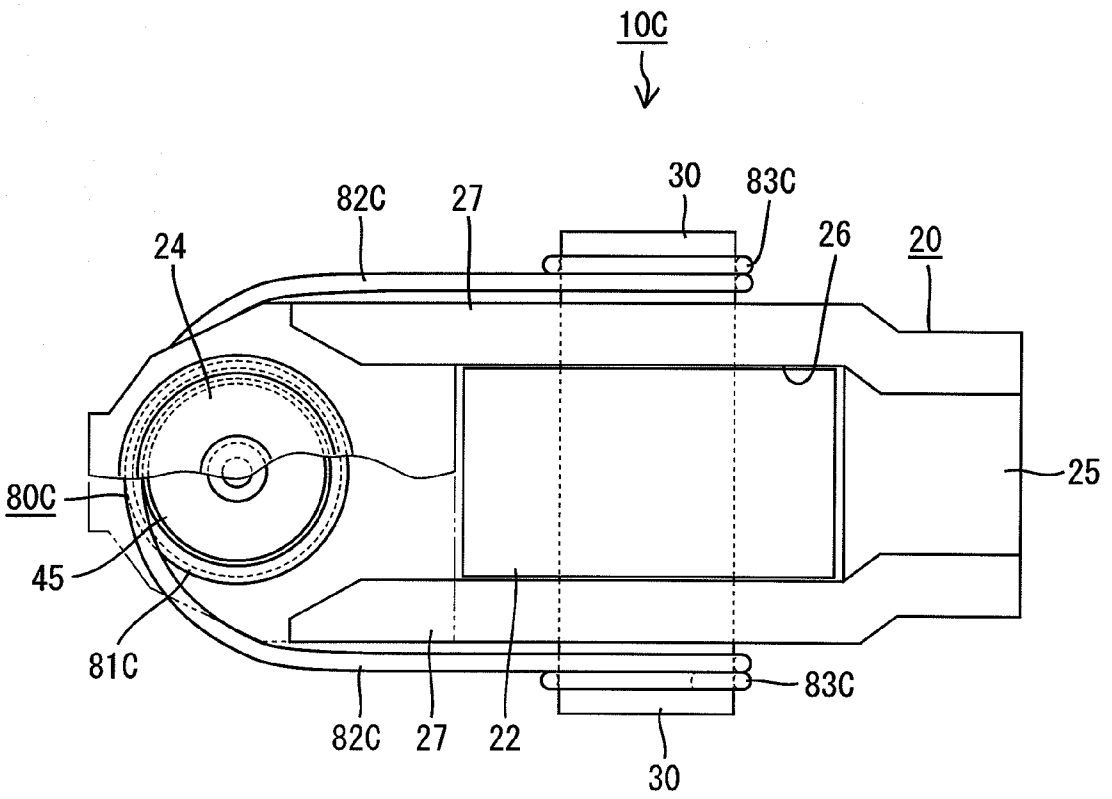
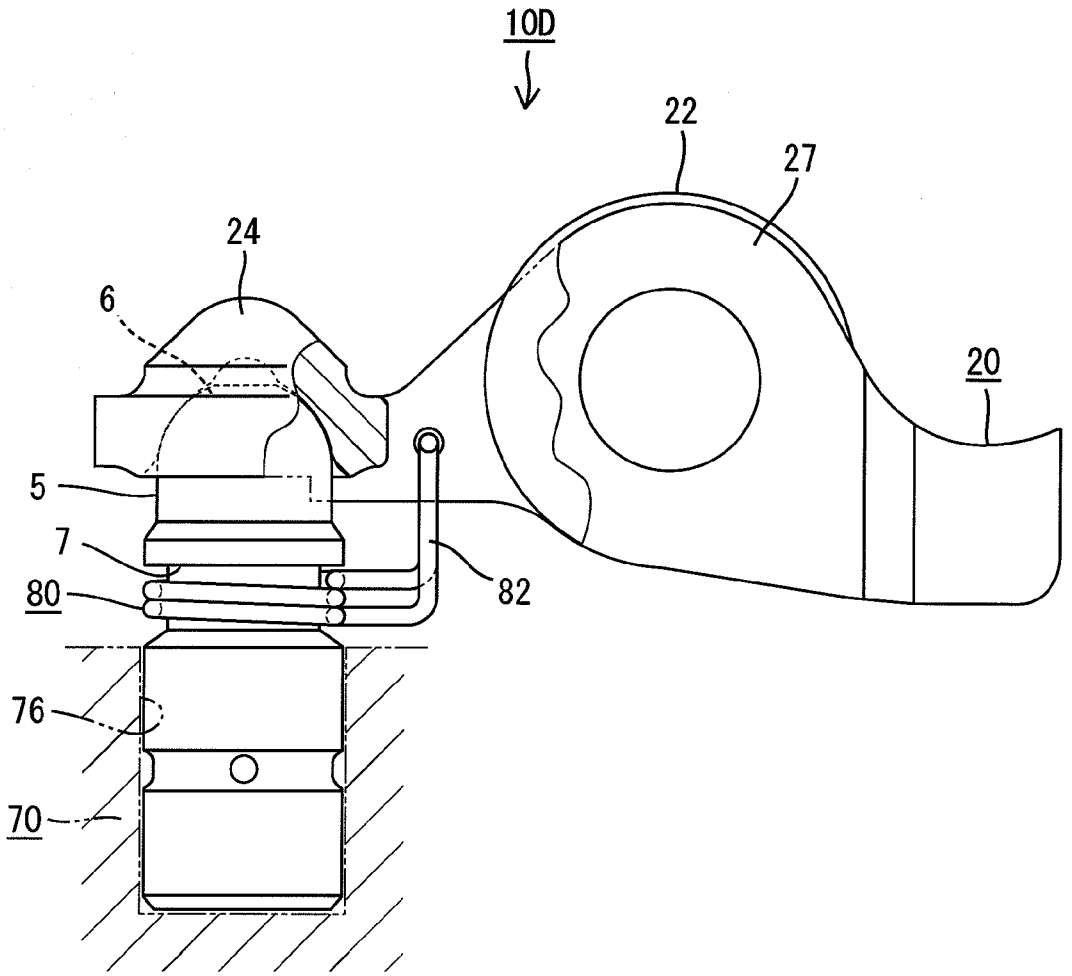


Fig.11



ROCKER ARM UNIT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based on and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-189208, filed on Aug. 18, 2009, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND ART

1. Technical Field

The present disclosure relates to a rocker arm unit constituting a valve gear for internal combustion engines such as gasoline engines, diesel engines and the like.

2. Related Art

Japanese patent application publication JP-A-2002-155710 discloses a rocker arm unit comprising a rocker arm, a lash adjuster supporting the rocker arm so that the rocker arm is swingable, and a plate-shaped clip bridging the lash adjuster side and the rocker arm side with each other thereby to connect both sides. The rocker arm is swung by rotation of a cam in order to open and close a valve. The lash adjuster automatically adjusts a valve clearance. The clip realizes a combined handling of the lash adjuster and the rocker arm, thereby improving the assembling of the lash adjuster and the rocker arm onto a cylinder head of an internal combustion engine.

The aforementioned clip is made by punching out a metal plate according to shapes of attachment portions of the lash adjuster and the rocker arm and thereafter bending the metal plate. This increases a manufacturing cost of the clip, posing a problem.

SUMMARY

Therefore, an object of the disclosure is to provide a rocker arm unit which can reduce the manufacturing cost thereof.

There is provided a rocker arm unit constituting a valve gear of an internal combustion engine having a cylinder head, the unit comprising a support member assembled into the cylinder head, a rocker arm including a roller configured for rotation by a cam and a pair of walls opposed to each other with the roller being interposed therebetween, the walls having shaft holes into which both ends of a shaft member rotatably supporting the roller extend respectively, the walls having respective lengthwise ends connected via a receiving portion to each other, the receiving portion being supported on a top of the support member so that the rocker arm is swung with the receiving portion serving as an approximate fulcrum, and a wire member bridging the support member side and the rocker arm side with each other thereby to connect the support member and the rocker arm together, the wire member having an extending portion which extends from the support member side to the rocker arm side and has a distal end, the rocker arm side including a part located away from the receiving portion, the distal end of the extending portion serving as an engagement portion which engages said part of the rocker arm side. Also, the engagement portion is inclusive of a pair of engagement portion extensions formed in the wire member with each having a distal end configured for engagement with the rocker arm side as in a projection-recess relationship and with the distal ends extending parallel with the roller's axis of rotation.

In the above-described rocker arm unit, the member connecting the support member and the rocker arm together comprises the wire member. Differing from the conventional clip, the wire member does not necessitate the work of punching a metal plate into a predetermined shape and of shaping the metal plate into a complicated shape.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a partially broken side view of a rocker arm unit according to a first embodiment;

FIG. **2** is a partially broken plan view of the rocker arm unit;

FIG. **3** is an exploded perspective view of the rocker arm unit;

FIG. **4** is a sectional view of a valve gear including the rocker arm unit;

FIG. **5** is a side view of the rocker arm unit according to a second embodiment;

FIG. **6** is a partially broken plan view of the rocker arm unit;

FIG. **7** is an exploded perspective view of the rocker arm unit according to a third embodiment;

FIG. **8** is a partially broken front view of the rocker arm unit;

FIG. **9** is a side view of the rocker arm unit according to a fourth embodiment;

FIG. **10** is a partially broken plan view of the rocker arm unit; and

FIG. **11** is a side view of the rocker arm unit according to a fifth embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A first embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. **1** to **4**. A rocker arm unit **10** according to the first embodiment constitutes a valve gear of internal combustion engine and includes a rocker arm **20**, a lash adjuster **40** as a support member and a wire member **80**.

A whole structure of the valve gear will first be described. As shown in FIG. **4**, a cylinder head **70** of the internal combustion engine includes a ventilation passage **71** (an intake or exhaust port) and a stem hole **72** which communicates with the ventilation passage **71** and is open in an outer surface of the cylinder head **70**. In the stem hole **72** is provided a valve **73** (an intake or exhaust valve) which opens and closes a vent hole facing the ventilation passage **71** and is reciprocable between a valve-opened position and a valve-closed position. The valve **73** is normally biased in a valve-opening direction (upward) by a valve spring **74** and is disposed so that an upper end thereof protrudes above an upper end opening of the stem hole **72**.

The rocker arm **20** and a cam **75** are provided above the cylinder head **70** to drive the valve **73**. A lash adjuster **40** is mounted in a mounting hole **76** which is formed in the cylinder head **70** so as to be open in an outer surface of the cylinder head **70**. A wire member **80** is provided between the rocker arm **20** and the lash adjuster **40** for connecting both of them together. An oil flow path **77** is formed inside the cylinder head **70**, and an oil port is provided in the middle of the oil flow path **77** so as to face an inner surface of the mounting hole **76**.

The lash adjuster **40** includes a plunger **41** which is axially (vertically) elongated and supports the rocker arm **20** at an upper end thereof and a body **42** which accommodates the plunger **41** so that the plunger **41** is axially slidable and is fitted into the mounting hole **76**. The body **42** is formed into the shape of an axially elongate bottomed cylinder and has a circumferential wall having a body hole **43** which is formed so as to be opposed to the oil port. An annular retainer **44** is attached around a circumferential surface of the upper end of the body **42** to retain the plunger **41**. The plunger **41** is formed

into a circularly cylindrical shape and has an upper end (top) provided with a support portion **45** which is rounded into a semi-spherically convex shape as shown in FIG. **3**. The support portion **45** includes a central part (top end) formed with a through hole **46** through which a working fluid is supplied to the rocker arm **20**. The plunger **41** has a groove-like narrowed portion **47** extending over the whole circumference.

The plunger **41** has an interior serving as a low-pressure chamber **48** as shown in FIG. **4**. A high-pressure chamber **49** is defined between an underside of the plunger **41** and a bottom of the body **42**. The plunger **41** includes a bottom wall which has a through hole **50** communicating with the low-pressure and high-pressure chambers **48** and **49**. The plunger **41** further includes a circumferential wall having a plunger hole **51** which is formed so as to be opposed to the body hole **43**. A cage **52** is provided in the high-pressure chamber **49**. The cage **52** is pressed against the underside of the bottom wall of the plunger **41** by a biasing force of a first spring **53** which is in contact with an upper portion of circumferential wall of the body **42**. Furthermore, a spherical check valve **54** is accommodated in the high-pressure chamber **49** for opening and closing the communication hole **50**. The check valve **54** can limit a radial (the direction perpendicular to the axis) displacement of the cage **52**. A second spring **55** is interposed between the cage **52** and the check valve **54** to normally bias the check valve **54** upward. The check valve **54** is constructed so as to open the valve only when a fluid pressure (hydraulic pressure) in the low-pressure chamber **48** is higher than a fluid pressure in the high-pressure chamber **49**.

The rocker arm **20** includes an arm body **21**, a roller **22** mounted on an intermediate portion of the arm body **21** and a shaft member **23** on which the roller **22** is rotatably mounted as shown in FIG. **3**. The arm body **21** has one lengthwise end formed with a semi-spherically swollen receiving portion **24**. The receiving portion **24** has an underside which is formed into a semi-spherically recessed portion and on which the support portion **45** is slidable. The arm body **21** has the other lengthwise end provided with a valve abutment portion **25** which abuts against the upper end of the valve **73**.

The arm body **21** has a lengthwise central portion in which a roller accommodating portion **26** open upward and downward, as shown in FIG. **2**. The roller accommodating portion **26** is defined by a pair of lengthwise walls **27**. The walls **27** are located so as to be opposed to each other with the roller **22** being interposed therebetween. The walls **27** are connected to each other at one lengthwise ends thereof via the receiving portion **24** and also to each other at the other lengthwise ends thereof via the valve abutment portion **25**. The walls **27** have shaft holes **28** which are coaxially formed and through which both ends of the shaft member **23** extend, respectively. Furthermore, the walls **27** have inner surfaces formed with bottomed holes **29** located between the shaft holes **28** and the receiving portion **24**, respectively. The holes **29** receive both ends of the wire member **80** respectively. The holes **29** are disposed so as to be coaxially opposed to each other and have respective smaller circular sections than the shaft holes **28**.

The roller **22** is formed into a cylindrical shape and has a hollow interior through which an intermediate portion of the shaft member **23** extends. A bearing (not shown) is interposed between the roller **22** and the shaft member **23** so as to allow rotation of the roller **22**. The roller **22** has an upper end which is exposed above the upper end of the arm body **21** and which is abutted against an outer peripheral surface of an oval-shaped cam **75** from below. The cam **75** is supported on a rotating shaft which is in parallel with the shaft member **23**. In the embodiment, the shaft member **23** has both ends which are accommodated in the shaft holes **28** and accordingly prevented from protruding outward beyond outer side surfaces of the walls **27**, respectively.

The wire member **80** is made by bending a single metal strip (wire) and is caused to bridge the lash adjuster **40** side and the rocker arm **20** side with each other with a predetermined spring force. More specifically, the wire member **80** includes a winding portion **81** wound on the narrowed portion **47** of the plunger **41** by at least one turn, or more preferably, by a plurality of turns and a pair of extending portions **82** which extend from both ends of the winding portion **81** toward the rocker arm **20** side respectively. The extending portions **82** are located within a generally L-shaped region **60** defined by the side surface of the plunger **41** and the underside of the rocker arm **20** as shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**. The extending portions **82** firstly extend with a predetermined space therebetween substantially in the horizontal direction and are thereafter bent so as to extend substantially in the vertical direction. The extending portions **82** are further bent so as to extend outward thereby to go away from each other. The outwardly extending portions of the portions **82** serve as engagement portions **83** which are fitted into the holes **29** of the wall **27**, respectively.

The assembling method and the operation of the rocker arm unit **10** will now be described. After assembly of the lash adjuster **40**, the wire member **80** is fitted onto the plunger **41** from above. In the process of attachment, the winding portion **81** is slid on the support portion **45** thereby to be elastically deformed so as to be spread. Upon reaching a regular attachment position, the winding portion **81** is elastically restored thereby to clamp the narrowed portion **47**. As a result, the wire member **80** is fixed to the plunger **41** in a wound state. Alternatively, the wire member **80** may be directly wound on the narrowed portion **47** so that the winding portion **81** is formed simultaneously with attachment of the wire member **80** to the plunger **41**.

Subsequently, both extending portions **82** of the wire member **80** are pressed inward so that a loop diameter of the wire member **80** is elastically reduced. The receiving portion **24** of the rocker arm **20** is placed on the support portion **45** of the lash adjuster **40** while the wire member **80** is maintained in the loop-diameter reduced state. Subsequently, the extending portions **82** are released from the pressed state and elastically restored, thereafter the engagement portions **83** are inserted into the respective holes **29**. As a result, both engagement portions **83** (both distal ends) of the wire member **80** are mounted on the rocker arm **20** such that the lash adjuster **40** and the rocker arm **20** are connected together by the wire member **80**.

The above-described rocker arm unit is then assembled onto the valve gear. At the start of the assembly, the lash adjuster **40** is located so as to be opposed to the mounting hole **76** of the cylinder head **70** from above, and the valve abutment portion **25** of the rocker arm **20** is located so as to be opposed to the upper end of the valve **73** from above. Subsequently, when the entire rocker arm unit **10** is lowered, the lash adjuster **40** is then fitted into the mounting hole **76** and the valve abutment portion **25** of the rocker arm **20** is placed on the upper end of the valve **73**, whereby both lengthwise ends of the rocker arm **20** are supported. Furthermore, the cam **75** is abutted against the roller **22** of the rocker arm **20** from above.

The assembly of the rocker arm unit **10** should not be limited to the above-described manner. For example, the lash adjuster **40** may alone be fitted into the mounting hole **76** of the cylinder head **70** and thereafter, the wire member **80** may be attached to the lash adjuster **40**, and finally, the rocker arm **20** may be mounted on the distal end of the wire member **80**.

Furthermore, the lash adjuster **40** with the wire member **80** may be fitted into the mounting hole **76** of the cylinder head **70** and thereafter, the rocker arm **20** may be mounted on the distal end of the wire member **80**.

During drive of the valve gear, the rocker arm **20** is vertically swung (oscillates) with rotation of the cam **75** such that the semispherical convex portion of the support portion **45** and the semispherical concave portion of the receiving portion **24** are brought into sliding contact with each other. In this case, the extending portions **82** are elastically deformed such that the rocker arm **20** is allowed to swing. Furthermore, when the winding portion **81** has such an oval shape that a lengthwise clearance with respect to the rocker arm **20** is retained between the winding portion **81** and the narrowed portion **47**, the rocker arm **20** is allowed to swing within the range of the clearance. Thus, the winding portion **81** may have such an oval shape as described above. Still furthermore, a tightening force the winding portion **81** applies to the narrowed portion **47** may be reduced such that the winding portion **81** is vertically movable in the narrowed portion **47**.

According to the above-described embodiment, the wire member **80** is used to connect the lash adjuster **40** and the rocker arm **20** together. Differing from the conventional clip, the wire member **80** does not necessitate the work of punching a metal plate into a predetermined shape and of shaping the metal plate into a complicated shape. Consequently, the manufacturing cost of the rocker arm unit **10** can be reduced. Moreover, making use of the spring force of the wire member **80** can improve an assembly efficiency and in addition, the rocker arm **20** can be allowed to swing.

Furthermore, since the wire member **80** bridges the plunger **41** side and the rocker arm **20** side with each other, the wire member **80** is displaced following the movement of the plunger **41**, whereupon the wire member **80** can be displaced without any problem of the variations in the support position of the support portion **45**. Furthermore, since the wire member **80** has the winding portion **81** which is wound on the outer circumferential surface of the plunger **41**, the wire member **80** can be mounted on the plunger **41** without any special machining process for the plunger **41**.

Furthermore, the distal ends of the wire member **80** serve as the engagement portions **83** which are inserted into the holes **29** formed in the wall **27** of the rocker arm **20**, respectively. Accordingly, a manner of mounting the wire member **80** on the rocker arm **20** can be prevented from being complicated. Moreover, since the engagement portions **83** are inserted, from inside the rocker arm **20**, into the respective holes **29** which are open in the inner surface of the wall **27**, the engagement portions **83** can avoid disengagement from the rocker arm **20** due to interference with external foreign matter.

FIGS. **5** and **6** illustrate a second embodiment. A rocker arm unit **10**A according to the second embodiment differs from the above-described rocker arm unit **10** in the manner of mounting the wire member **80** on the rocker arm **20**. The second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment in the other respects. Accordingly, identical or similar parts in the second embodiment are labeled by the same reference symbols as those in the first embodiment and will not be described in the second embodiment.

The wire member **80**A includes a winding portion **81**A which is wound on the narrowed portion **47** by a plurality of turns and extending portions **82**A which extend from both ends of the winding portion **81**A to the side of the outer surface of the rocker arm **20**. Both ends of the winding portion **81**A are disposed so as to cross the side surface of the narrowed portion **47** located opposite the above-described L-shaped region **60**. The extending portions **82**A are introduced from both ends of the winding portion **81**A to the outer surface sides of the rocker arm **20** so as to extend along outer circumferential portions of the plunger **41**, respectively. The extending portions **82**A have distal ends which are inwardly bent into the engagement portions **83**A respectively.

The rocker arm **20** includes two side walls **27** having outer surfaces formed with two bottomed holes **29**A which are located at the receiving portion **24** side and receive the engagement portions **83**A, respectively. Both holes **29**A are disposed coaxially and have the same shape and the same size. The holes **29**A have respective smaller circular cross-sectional shapes than the shaft holes **28**.

According to the second embodiment, the engagement portions **83**A are inserted into the holes **29**A open in the outer surfaces of the walls **27** from outside the walls **27** respectively. The inserting work can be simplified. Furthermore, hole making can be rendered easier in the forming of the holes **29**A.

FIGS. **7** and **8** illustrate a third embodiment. A rocker arm unit **10**B according to the third embodiment differs from the above-described rocker arm units **10** and **10**A in that the wire member **80**B is indirectly passed via a plate **90** to the rocker arm unit **10**. The wire member **80**B includes a winding portion **81**B wound on the narrowed portion **47** of the plunger **41** by one turn and a pair of extending portions **82**B which rise from both radial ends of the winding portion **81**B toward outside the outer surfaces of the rocker arm **20** respectively. The winding portion **81**B is formed into an oval shape and is long in the lengthwise direction of the rocker arm **20**. A lengthwise clearance with respect to the rocker arm **20** is defined between the winding portion **81**B and the narrowed portion **47**. The rocker arm **20** is allowed to swing within the range of the clearance. Both extending portions **82**B have respective distal ends which serve as the engagement portions **83**B to be hooked on the plate **90**.

The plate **90** is made of a metal and includes a generally rectangular body **91** and a pair of lock receiving portions **92** protruding outward from both ends of the body **91** respectively. The plate **90** is disposed so that the receiving portion **24** of the rocker arm **20** is received between the body **91** and the support portion **45** of the plunger **41**. The body **91** is formed with a circular positioning hole **93** into which the receiving portion **24** is fitted. The lock receiving portions **92** are each formed into a T-shape and have respective narrowed portions **95** on which the engagement portions **83** are wound, whereby the wire member **80**B is mounted on the plate **90**.

According to the third embodiment, the rocker arm **20** can maintain the integrity with the lash adjuster **40** while being held between the plate **90** and the support portion **45** of the plunger **41**. In this case, the versatility of the rocker arm unit **10**B can be improved since no special machining process is applied to the lash adjuster **40** or the rocker arm **20**. Furthermore, when the receiving portion **24** is fitted into the positioning hole **93**, the rocker arm **20** can be positioned relative to the plate **90** and accordingly, the rocker arm **20** can be positioned relative to the plunger **41**.

FIGS. **9** and **10** illustrate a fourth embodiment. A rocker arm unit **10**C according to the fourth embodiment differs from the above-described rocker arm units **10**, **10**A and **10**B in the manner of mounting the wire member **80**C on the rocker arm **20**. The rocker arm **20** includes a shaft member **23** extending through the shaft holes **28** of the walls **27**. The shaft member **23** has both ends having two circular cylindrical protrusions **30** which protrude outward farther than the outer surfaces of the walls **27**, respectively.

The wire member **80**C includes the winding portion **81**C wound on the narrowed portion **47** by a plurality of turns and the extending portions **82**C extending from both ends of the winding portion **81**C toward the outer surface sides of the rocker arm **20** respectively. Each extending portion **82**C is formed into such a shape as to extend obliquely linearly toward the corresponding protrusion **30** and has a distal end serving as the engagement portion **83**C to be wound on the outer circumferential surface of the protrusion **30**. Accordingly, the wire member **80**C is mounted on the rocker arm **20** when the engagement portions **83**C are wound on the outer circumferential surface of the protrusion **30**.

According to the fourth embodiment, since the engagement portions **83**C are mounted on the protrusion **30**, the wall surfaces of the rocker arm **20** need not be bored for the forming of the holes **29**, **29**A.

FIG. **11** illustrates a fifth embodiment. A rocker arm unit **10**D according to the fifth embodiment differs from the rocker arm unit **10** according to the first embodiment in that a pivot **5** is used as the support member, instead of the lash adjuster **40**. The pivot **5** is a single rigid member which can support the rocker arm **20** at a predetermined vertical position, and is inserted into a mounting hole **76** of the cylinder head **70**. Thus the pivot **5** is disallowed to move vertically, differing from the plunger **41**. The pivot **5** has a top provided with a support portion **6** which supports the rocker arm **20** so that the rocker arm **20** is swingable. Furthermore, the pivot **5** has a peripheral surface formed with the narrowed portion **7** extending along a whole circumference of the pivot **5**. The wire member **80** is wound on the narrowed portion **7**. The configuration of the wire member **80**, a manner of mounting the wire member **80** on the rocker arm **20** and the like in the fifth embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment.

The foregoing embodiments should not be restrictive but may be modified as follows. The wire member may be wound on the body in each of the first to fourth embodiments. The winding portion may be wound on the plunger having no narrowed portion or the outer circumferential surface of the pivot in each of the first to fifth embodiments. In each of the first to fifth embodiments, the winding portion may be wound on the plunger, the body or the outer circumferential surface of the pivot by less than one turn so as to be generally formed into a C-shape. Additionally, the pivot as exemplified in the fifth embodiment may be used in each of the first to fourth embodiments, instead of the lash adjuster.

The foregoing description and drawings are merely illustrative of the principles and are not to be construed in a limiting sense. Various changes and modifications will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. All such changes and modifications are seen to fall within the scope as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A rocker arm unit constituting a valve gear of an internal combustion engine having a cylinder head, the unit comprising:

a support member assembled into the cylinder head;

a rocker arm including a roller configured for rotation by a cam and a pair of walls opposed to each other with the roller being interposed therebetween, the walls having shaft holes into which both ends of a shaft member rotatably supporting the roller extend respectively, the walls having respective lengthwise ends connected via a receiving portion to each other, the receiving portion being supported on a top of the support member so that the rocker arm is swung with the receiving portion serving as an fulcrum; and

a wire member bridging the support member side and the rocker arm side with each other thereby to connect the support member and the rocker arm together, the wire member having an extending portion which extends from the support member side to the rocker arm side and has a distal end, the rocker arm side including a part located away from the receiving portion, the distal end of the extending portion serving as an engagement portion which engages said part of the rocker arm side.

2. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the wire member comprises a single wire.

3. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the support member has an outer peripheral surface and the wire member is wound on the outer peripheral surface of the support member.

4. The rocker arm unit according to claim **3**, wherein the wire member is wound on the outer peripheral surface of the support member by at least one turn.

5. The rocker arm unit according to claim **3**, wherein the wire member includes a winding portion wound on the outer peripheral surface of the support member and said extending portion comprises a pair of extending portion extensions which extend, respectively, from two ends of the winding portion toward the rocker arm side.

6. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the wire member has a distal end and the rocker arm has a wall surface formed with a hole, and the distal end of the wire member is inserted into the hole of the rocker arm side.

7. The rocker arm unit according to claim **6**, wherein the wall surface formed with the hole is an inner wall surface of the rocker arm, and the distal end of the wire member is configured for insertion into the hole from inside the rocker arm.

8. The rocker arm unit according to claim **7**, wherein the inner wall surface in which the hole is open is defined by one of said pair of walls.

9. The rocker arm unit according to claim **6**, wherein the rocker arm has an outer wall surface in which the hole is open, and the distal end of the wire member is inserted into the hole from outside the rocker arm.

10. The rocker arm unit according to claim **9**, wherein the outer wall surface in which the hole is open is defined by one of said pair of walls.

11. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the distal end of the wire member is fixed to a plate so that the rocker arm is held between the support member and the plate.

12. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein:

the shaft member has two ends serving as protrusions which protrude outward farther than an outer wall surface of the rocker arm, respectively; and

the distal end of the wire member is mounted on one of the protrusions.

13. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the support member comprises a lash adjuster including a cylindrical body and a plunger accommodated in the body so that the plunger is slidable in the body, and the wire member bridges the plunger side and the rocker arm side with each other.

14. The rocker arm unit according to claim **13**, wherein the plunger has an outer peripheral surface provided with a narrowed portion, and the wire member is wound on the narrowed portion.

15. The rocker arm unit according to claim **1**, wherein the support member comprises a pivot supporting the rocker arm at a vertical constant position.

16. The rocker arm unit according to claim 1, wherein the distal end of said extending portion pivotably engages, in a projection-recess arrangement, with said part of the rocker arm side.

17. The rocker arm unit according to claim 16, wherein a pivot axis of said projection-recess arrangement is parallel with an axis of rotation of said roller.

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